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ALBANIA. 10 Aug.—Yugoslavia. It was announced that Yugoslavia had agreed to an Albanian proposal for the formation of a joint border commission to settle outstanding disputes.

ARGENTINA. 13 Aug.—Foreign Investment. The Chamber of Deputies approved a Government Bill, designed to encourage the investment of foreign capital, which authorized the transfer abroad of profits amounting to 8 per cent of capital and the withdrawal of capital in quotas of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent after ten years. The Bill went to the Senate.

14 Aug.—Paraguay. An Argentine-Paraguayan treaty was signed, providing for \$30 m. worth of trade in 1953 and for a working plan to co-ordinate the two countries' economies. A customs union was also envisaged.

AUSTRALIA. 13 Aug.—Japan. The Government rejected a Japanese request for a trade conference to discuss an increase of Japanese exports to Australia, and said Australia could not do more than to ease restrictions on an additional twenty-five Japanese commodities as recently announced.

AUSTRIA. 12 Aug.—U.S.S.R. The Soviet authorities abolished censorship in the Soviet zone.

14 Aug.—The Allied Council agreed unanimously to abolish all censorship from 15 August. (Censorship had been abolished in the western zones in 1947.) The Council also decided to lift restrictions on the movement of members of the Allied Commission and of the western embassies and their families throughout Austria.

15 Aug.—Soviet Concession. The Russian Ambassador informed the Chancellor that the tenants of Russian-requisitioned land, great areas of which had been damaged by hail and storm during July, would be released from payment of rent and that farmers who had suffered from greater damage would be freed from paying their debts.

17 Aug.—Western Note to Russia re peace treaty (*see U.S.S.R.*).

19 Aug.—Great Britain. Herr Raab, the Chancellor, announced the British Government's decision to take over the costs of her military occupation, totalling 151 m. schillings (about £2 m.) annually.

Note to Russia. The all-party main committee of the National Assembly approved the text of the Government's reply to the Soviet Note of 29 July. The reply referred to the most recent Notes of the western Powers to Russia and said that the Government had concluded from them that the Soviet demands had been met and that the abbreviated draft no longer stood in the way of further negotiations. It explained that Austrian support for the abbreviated version had been born of fear that the four-Power negotiations had reached a deadlock and that the increasing burdens resulting from a prolongation of the occupation would make it impossible for Austria to fulfil her obligations. After declaring that the Government was ready to make its contribution towards the speedy signing of a treaty, it said the

Government was convinced that Parliament would accept a four-power agreement on the condition that it would guarantee Austria's viability as well as its freedom and independence.

Russian Concessions. It was announced that the Soviet authorities had returned 390 railway wagons, seized as 'war booty', and had also lifted a ban on gliding in the Soviet zone.

BORNEO. 18 Aug.—Brunei. It was announced that the Sultan in Council of Brunei, in British Borneo, had approved a five-year development plan for the State and had directed that \$100 m. from the State's general revenue balance be set aside in a development fund to meet the cost.

BRAZIL. 7 Aug.—Great Britain. In a further memorandum to the British Ambassador the Government proposed in principle to pay £10 m. of Brazil's sterling arrears by drawing on the International Monetary Fund, and to reserve 'under certain conditions' £7 m. annually to clear the remainder of the debt and to pay 2 per cent or more interest on the unpaid portion of the arrears.

BURMA. 11 Aug.—Great Britain: Oil and Mining Agreements. The Minister of Industries announced a new Anglo-Burmese oil agreement under which the Burmese Government would receive a one-third share in the oil industry operated by British firms in Burma. The Government's share of the capital would be advanced by the British Government as a loan. He also announced an agreement with the British-owned mining industries in Burma under which the Government would have an equal share with the mining companies with equal representation on the board of directors. The Government would itself provide the funds for the purchase of half the shares.

18 Aug.—Budget. The Finance Minister, U Tin, in presenting the budget estimates, said that improved conditions and production should enable the deficit of 38 crores of kyats (£28·5 m.) to be met wholly from reserves without recourse to foreign borrowing. He said that on 1 October, when the Indo-Burmese trade agreement of 1941 and the Ottawa trade agreement of 1932 would be formally annulled, a uniform schedule of tariffs, with no preference for the United Kingdom, would be introduced, designed to protect local industries and to leave undisturbed the cost of living. He said conditions in Burma had improved but more forces were needed to garrison outposts. A sum of 31 crores of kyats had been earmarked for defence.

CANADA. 17 Aug.—General Election. The final results of the election of 10 August were announced as follows: Liberals 171 (in 1949, 193); Progressive Conservatives 50 (41); C.C.F. 23 (13); Social Credit 15 (10); Independents 6 (5).

CEYLON. 12 Aug.—Disorders. The Government declared a state of emergency in the western and southern provinces after Communist-

Ceylon (continued)

organized strikes against the removal of food subsidies had led to rioting and arson in Colombo and other parts. Troops and police were forced to fire three times in Colombo.

13 Aug.—Several instances of lawlessness were reported but the situation was stated to be under control.

14 Aug.—It was announced that twenty-one persons had been killed and 215 injured in the disturbances. The police had arrested 380 persons.

16 Aug.—It was announced that Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister of Food and Agriculture, had been appointed Minister in charge of Civil Defence to provide against a recrudescence of trouble.

Emergency regulations were published, prescribing the death penalty for arson, looting, and sabotage, and severe punishment for sedition, incitement, and attempts to dislocate essential services.

17 Aug.—The Government sealed Communist and 'Trotskyist' newspaper presses under the emergency regulations.

CHINA. 6 Aug.—A report reaching Hong Kong said that three Irish priests had been arrested in Canton.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS. 7 Aug.

A Foreign Ministers' conference of the six member States of the Coal and Steel Community (Belgium, France, Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, and Federal Germany) opened in Baden-Baden.

8 Aug.—European Political Community. The conference issued a communiqué stating that: (1) a community of sovereign states should be set up which, in the interests of all, should exercise the supranational competence embodied in treaties already entered into or to be entered into; (2) it should be open to all European states, either as full or as associate members, which had bound themselves to respect human rights and the fundamental freedoms, and should stand in the closest possible relationship to the Council of Europe; (3) it should, in a manner still to be settled, incorporate the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Defence Community, the creation of a common market being one of the main purposes of the political community; and (4) its organs should be so shaped as to ensure effectual political and democratic control of the executive, and the contemplated two-chamber parliament should include a lower house to be chosen by direct European elections.

EGYPT. 6 Aug.—Canal Zone. Another informal meeting was held between the Egyptian and British negotiators. Gen. Robertson and Mr Hankey were present on the British side, and Col. Nasser, deputy Prime Minister, Major Saleh Salem, Minister for National Guidance, Wing Commander Boghdady, War Minister, and Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, Foreign Minister, represented the Egyptians.

8 Aug.—A British military lorry driver was fatally shot in Port Said.

11 Aug.—Trade Agreements. The Cabinet approved trade agreements with Russia, Turkey, and Italy.

Great Britain. British and Egyptian negotiators met again to discuss the Canal Zone question.

12 Aug.—Canal Zone Incidents. Port Said was placed out of bounds to British troops after the shooting of two British military policemen—one fatally—during the night. The British Embassy in Cairo announced that strong representations had been made to the Egyptian authorities concerning seven canal zone incidents in five days.

13 Aug.—Mr Hankey, British Chargé d'Affaires, called on Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, the Foreign Secretary, to discuss the recent incidents in the canal zone. It was understood that Dr Fawzi assured him that the Government was doing its utmost to prevent such incidents.

The arrest of sixty-nine persons for 'subversive propaganda' was announced.

18 Aug.—U.S.S.R. An Egyptian-Soviet trade and payments agreement was signed in Cairo.

FORMOSA. 16 Aug.—A British ship sailing between Hungwa and Shanghai was attacked and seized in the Formosa Straits by a Nationalist warship but was later released after the intervention of a British warship.

FRANCE. 6 Aug.—Strikes. In response to a call from the Socialist *Force Ouvrière*, Post Office workers went on strike in most parts of the country in protest against the projected Government economies in the public services. The *Force Ouvrière* issued a new call for a twenty-four-hour strike to begin the next day in the public services, including the railways and mines, and all three labour groups joined in calling for a forty-eight-hour strike in the nationalized gas and electricity industries.

M. Laniel, Prime Minister, broadcast a warning against rumours circulating about the proposed reforms, pointing out that the aim of the rumours was to provoke unrest. He declared that examples would be made of any dereliction from duty.

7 Aug.—About 2 m. workers in the public services went on strike in response to the call.

Trade union representatives walked out of a meeting of the joint commission which was studying the Government's proposals for economies in administration.

8 Aug.—M. Herriot, President of the Assembly, rejected a Socialist request for a meeting of the executive committee of the Assembly to discuss the situation.

Conference of European Foreign Ministers *q.v.*

9 Aug.—Conditions were reported to be returning rapidly to normal in most parts of the country though post office workers were still on strike.

Economic Reforms. The Cabinet adopted nineteen decrees providing for measures dealing with, *inter alia*, the retiring age in the public services, war damage claims, the control of nationalized industries, the raising of controlled rents, encouragement of house-building, the re-establishment of free competition in industry and commerce, and the reduction of State-subsidized alcohol distillation.

France (continued)

The Communists appealed to the Socialists to join in a demand for the recall of the Assembly.

10 Aug.—The (Communist-led) General Confederation of Labour called an immediate new railway strike. The *Force Ouvrière* asked its members to join, but the Christian Workers' Federation decided not to support it.

New Decrees. Defending the Government's new decrees at a press conference, M. Faure, Finance Minister, emphasized that none of the decisions regarding conditions of employment in the public services deprived any public servant of his existing rights. The benefits to be expected from the decrees included: the ensurance of unified control of army expenditure by the transfer of the Indo-China military budget to the Defence Ministry; the setting-up of committees to curb waste and extravagance in public works schemes; and the ending of over-employment in the public services by the abolition of posts at present vacant where they exceeded 5 per cent of the total and by a cut of one quarter in recruitment.

11 Aug.—Morocco. Sultan's appeal to France (*see Morocco*).

Strikes. The railway strike was resumed, and strikes were also announced in a number of other State industries.

The Socialist Party ordered its deputies to send individual requests for the recall of Parliament.

12 Aug.—Public services throughout the country were seriously affected by the strikes though counter-measures by the Government were being put into effect. The *Force Ouvrière* called for a general strike for the following day in banks and firms, the press, professions, and metallurgical industries.

Political observers said it was clear that the strike movement, originally launched under the pretence of protesting against the Government's economy measures, had developed into a trial of strength between the unions and the Government.

M. Laniel said in a broadcast that he could not give in to strike pressure and would not recall Parliament, but that did not mean that legitimate claims would be ignored after a return to work. He said he fully sympathized with the small wage-earners' difficulties, and the Government knew that something must be done about it.

13 Aug.—Strikes. The police reported sabotage attacks on electrical transformers in the Toulouse area.

17 Aug.—Printers came out on a twenty-four-hour strike. Workers in the public services were still out, and sections of the engineering industry were also affected.

M. Laniel announced in a broadcast that conversations between the Government and the trade unions begun on 12 August had been broken off and there would be no further discussions with any strikers who did not return to work. He called on unions to end the strikes that same evening.

GERMANY. 6 Aug.—Berlin. People's Police, The west Berlin

police announced that fifty-one members of the east German police had sought asylum in west Berlin during the day.

Food Distribution. Reports from east Germany said that the ban on travel to Berlin was still in force in Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia but had been partially lifted in Mecklenburg, Saxony, and Brandenburg. About 150,000 people received parcels during the day. The rival distribution of 'freely surrendered' parcels to west Berlin unemployed and old age pensioners continued in east Berlin.

7 Aug.—Over 140,000 parcels were distributed in west Berlin, bringing the total to nearly 1,900,000. People coming in from the eastern zone reported that the Socialist Unity Party had imposed a system of pressure against recipients of parcels who, on returning home, were often beaten up and had their parcels seized. Communist demonstrators tried to disrupt the scheme in the Berlin districts of Wedding, Tiergarten, Kreuzberg and Neuköln but were controlled by the police. Three demonstrators and two policemen were injured and thirty-one arrests were made.

It was learned that the east German Government had rejected Dr Adenauer's offer of 25 m. marks worth of food for cash payment, but had expressed readiness to accept the food in exchange for east German manufactures.

East Germany. Herr Selbmann, Minister for Mining and Metallurgy, announced in the *Tägliche Rundschau* a modification of the targets for the last two years of the five-year plan. The heavy industry programme was to be reduced by 1,400 m. marks in the current year; the output of consumer goods was to be increased by 1,000 m. marks, and that of handicraft industries by 200 m. marks.

8 Aug.—East Germany. Canon Grüber, emissary of the east German Evangelical Church to the east German Government, published an article strongly critical of psychological warfare in general and of the food parcel scheme in particular. He said that not all those who were fetching parcels were needy, and that, while the end did not justify the means, an 'unclean end' was corrupting these means. He thought the main danger of the existing trend in psychological warfare was the repeated demand for 'unconditional surrender'.

Conference of European Foreign Ministers *q.v.*

9 Aug.—Berlin. Food Distribution. The east German ban on railway travel to Berlin was re-imposed and relatively few people reached the capital. The number of parcels distributed reached 2 m. East Germans reported that lists of those receiving parcels were being posted up in factories.

East Germany. Socialist Unity Party Purge. *Neue Zeitung* reported that Herr Ackermann, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had been deprived of office for supporting the Zaisser-Herrenstadt faction. It was learned that Herr Jendretzki, first secretary of the party for Berlin, had also been expelled by the central committee.

10 Aug.—West Germany. France. M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, arrived in Bonn for talks with Dr Adenauer.

Berlin. A committee of the International Confederation of Free

Germany (continued)

Trade Unions decided to establish a fund of 1 m. marks in support of east Germans in their struggle against dictatorship and oppression. It also decided to open an office in Berlin to deal with problems of manpower behind the Iron Curtain.

12 Aug.—East Germany. Socialist Unity Party Purge. *Neues Deutschland* announced the dismissal of Herr Rinkel, first party secretary in the Buna synthetic rubber works near Jena.

14 Aug.—*Neues Deutschland* reported that Herr Ackermann had been removed from his post of director of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin (scientific) Institute.

15 Aug.—Soviet invitation to an east German delegation (see U.S.S.R.).

West Germany. India. A memorandum was signed at the Indian Embassy in Bonn concerning the contribution by west German firms in capital and technical help towards the construction of a steel works in India at an estimated cost of \$150 m. The German share was expected to be up to \$20 m.

Food Distribution. Eighty persons returning to the Russian zone were arrested at the zonal border when they refused to give up their food parcels to the 'People's Police'.

16 Aug.—Soviet Note to western Powers on Germany (see U.S.S.R.). Professor Reuter, chief Burgomaster of west Berlin, said in a broadcast that the first phase of the parcels scheme had ended with the distribution of nearly 2,600,000 parcels. A second scheme would begin on 27 August.

17 Aug.—West Germany. Commenting on the Russian Note to the western Powers, Dr Adenauer said that acceptance of the Russian proposals would be suicide for Germany because although it might lead to German reunification, Germany would be left virtually defenceless and would certainly fall under Russian domination. Referring to the proposal for an all-German Government formed either by the east and west parliaments or by the two Governments, Dr Adenauer said that all democratic parties in the *Bundestag* had refused to recognize the east-German regime as representative of the people, nor would his Government treat with such a terroristic and dictatorial regime. The Chancellor was in favour of a four-Power conference, if only to learn the Kremlin's real plans for Germany. In the meantime, he said, the west must not relax its defence efforts. The union of western Europe would frustrate Russia's aim of acquiring its coal, iron, and steel resources as an offset to the U.S. potential.

East German Delegation to Moscow. It was announced that the delegation to Moscow would be led by Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, and would include besides Herr Ulbricht, deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Socialist Unity Party, the leaders of the three 'bourgeois' parties in the coalition, and a number of Ministers and leaders of Communist organizations—in all fifteen persons, of whom eleven would be members of the Socialist Unity Party.

18 Aug.—Berlin. A man was shot dead by an east German policeman

and his woman companion injured when they refused to halt on the French sector border for inspection of their food parcels.

Dr Naumann. It was announced that the authorities at Bremen and Hamburg had banned the public appearance of Dr Naumann.

19 Aug.—The police at Hamburg temporarily detained Dr Naumann to prevent him speaking at a rally of the German Reich Party.

GREAT BRITAIN. 7 Aug.—Turkey. An agreement with Turkey was announced under which the Government agreed to accept £7.5 m. over seven years in final settlement of Turkey's armaments debts amounting to about £24 m. The £7.5 m. would be paid without interest in the form of Turkish goods.

Brazil. Financial proposals (*see Brazil*).

Nigeria Constitution Conference *q.v.*

10 Aug.—Nigeria. The official report on the rioting in Kano in May was published. It said that thirty-six people had been killed and damage estimated at £10,418 caused. It attributed responsibility for the start of the trouble to lawless northern elements but said southern reaction was almost instantaneous and was retaliatory as well as defensive. There was no evidence that the rioting was organized.

Philippines. The Government announced that formal notification had been given of the termination of the Philippine-United Kingdom air service with effect from twelve months of the date of notification. The step had been taken because of the Philippine refusal to give the United Kingdom a new route to enable B.O.A.C. to exercise full traffic rights at Manila on the Comet service between Britain and Tokio.

11 Aug.—Anglo-Burmese oil and mining agreements (*see Burma*).

14 Aug.—Korea. Labour Party Attitude. The Labour Party issued a statement rejecting any implication of commitment to the extension of hostilities in the Far East which might be contained in the sixteen-nation declaration (*see Korea, 7 August*).

Government Statement. The Government replied with a statement in which it revealed that the sixteen-nation declaration had been framed in December 1951, when there seemed hope of an armistice, as a safeguard against a breach of the armistice. It recalled that in February 1952 the late Socialist Government had informed the House of its agreement to associate itself with action not confined to Korea in the event of heavy air attacks on U.N. forces in Korea from bases in China, and it pointed out that there had therefore been no change in principle in the policies followed by the Socialist Government or by the present Government. Owing, however, to the introduction of a new factor—the conduct of Mr Rhee who had improperly released 27,000 prisoners of war and who talked of the possibility of resuming the fighting if his requirements were not met in the political conference—the Government had emphasized that the declaration was concerned solely with an 'unprovoked' breach of the armistice by the Communists, and it reserved the right to reopen the whole question if there were any breach of faith on the U.N. side.

17 Aug.—Western Note to Russia *re Austria* (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GREECE. 10 Aug.—Budget. Mr Markezinis, Finance Minister, said that the new fiscal year's budget would reach 9,000,000 m. drachmae (more than £100 m.) and would provide an estimated surplus of 300,000 m. drachmae (more than £3 m.), part of which would be used to finance economic development. He estimated gross defence expenditure at 4,455,000 m. drachmae (some £50 m.), but Greece had been allocated \$25 m. in U.S. aid and about £600,000 as the N.A.T.O. share for infrastructure works in Greece. The budget earmarked more than £20 m. to rehabilitation projects.

HUNGARY. 10 Aug.—Travel restrictions for diplomats were lifted though the ban continued on entry into certain frontier zones and other areas.

17 Aug.—Mr Sanders. It was announced that the Government had pardoned Mr Sanders and were expelling him from Hungary. (He was arrested in 1951 and sentenced to thirteen years' penal servitude for alleged espionage.)

INDIA. 7 Aug.—U.S.S.R. The Food Minister announced that Russia had accepted an Indian proposal, made in March, for the negotiation of a three-year treaty for the barter of Russian wheat against Indian commodities.

9 Aug.—Kashmir. The Government issued a statement denying that it had anything to do with the events in Kashmir (*see Kashmir*).

10 Aug.—Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, told the House of the People that he deeply regretted that it should have been necessary to detain Sheikh Abdullah, 'an old comrade of twenty years'. He repeated that the Government had had nothing to do with the recent events in Kashmir though it had been kept informed of them. He added that Indian policy towards Kashmir was unchanged and assurances would be honoured. Recent events were internal developments with which India should interfere as little as possible. He denied that Indian Army personnel were involved in the incidents at Srinagar and said the police had been forced to fire in self-defence. Three people had been killed and one injured. The number of arrests up to the previous night was thirty-five.

The U.S. Ambassador issued a statement repudiating as entirely false the allegations of American interference in Kashmir (*see Kashmir, Ghulam Mohammed's speech*).

15 Aug.—German share in construction of steelworks (*see Germany*).

16 Aug.—Kashmir. Mr Mohammed Ali, Pakistan Prime Minister, arrived in Delhi for talks with Mr Nehru on Kashmir. He was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival.

17 Aug.—Korea. Speaking in the House of the People, Mr Nehru criticized the attitude of the United States and South Korea towards the political conference and said that India had no desire to be represented at the conference unless she could perform a useful function in the interests of peace and unless the major parties desired her presence.

Kashmir. The two Prime Ministers held the first of their talks.

19 Aug.—Kashmir. Mr Nehru despatched the Minister for Rehabilitation and the Secretary for Kashmir Affairs to Srinagar to inform the Kashmir Government of matters which had arisen during his conversations with Mr Mohammed Ali.

INDO-CHINA. 7 Aug.—Cambodia. The Cambodian Minister of Conferences announced that at the discussions on 31 July between the Prime Minister and the French High Commissioner, the Prime Minister had agreed to limit Cambodia's demands for an immediate transfer of powers to the army, the police, and the judiciary. The Minister added that the transfer must take place by 1 September, otherwise Cambodia might retire altogether from the French Union.

10 Aug.—Viet-Nam. The French High Command announced the successful evacuation by air of the isolated garrison at Na San, in the Thai country in northern Viet-Nam. A great quantity of equipment and ammunition was removed, the rest being destroyed.

15 Aug.—Cambodia. Terrorist incidents in Pnom Penh caused the deaths of three Frenchmen. Ten other persons were injured.

IRAQ. 12 Aug.—Visit of King Feisal to Jordan (*see Jordan*).

16 Aug.—Flight of Persian Shah to Iraq (*see Persia*).

17 Aug.—Persian warning to Iraq (*see Persia*).

IRELAND. 10 Aug.—Great Northern Railway. An agreement was signed in Belfast for the joint purchase of the Great Northern Railway by the Governments of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

ISRAEL. 7 Aug.—Border Incidents. An army spokesman said that nine Arab 'infiltrators' had been killed in engagements with security forces along the frontiers in the past week. Fifteen other Arabs had been wounded and three captured.

12 Aug.—Education. The Knesset voted the Government's State Education Bill which provided that schools formerly subject to one of the four ideological trends should be largely unified and should adopt a standard syllabus.

Border Incidents. At an emergency meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission the chairman voted with Jordan to condemn Israel for three attacks made by Israeli Army units against Jordan villages on the night of 11–12 August (*see also Jordan*).

ITALY. 9 Aug.—Signor Piccioni accepted the President's mandate to form a Government.

12 Aug.—Following a stiffening of the demands of the Democratic Socialist and Liberal Parties, Signor Piccioni resigned his mandate.

13 Aug.—President Einaudi invited Signor Pella, Minister of the Budget in the last Government, to form a Government.

15 Aug.—New Government. Signor Pella announced the formation of a Government in which he assumed the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and the Budget in addition to the premiership. Other members, who

Italy (continued)

with one exception were all Christian Democrats, included: *Treasury*, Signor Gava; *Defence*, Signor Taviani; *Education*, Signor Segni; *Industry*, Signor Malvestiti; *Labour*, Signor Rubinacci; *Agriculture*, Signor Salamone; *Finance*, Signor Vanoni; *Justice*, Dr Azara; *Foreign Trade*, Professor Turroni; *Minister without Portfolio*, Signor Campilli.

Signor Pella told the press that he had aimed at forming a 'business' Cabinet which would deal only with fundamental urgent problems before Parliament during the present 'transitional period'.

18 Aug.—Persia. The Shah of Persia and Queen Soraya arrived in Rome from Baghdad.

19 Aug.—Government Programme. Outlining his programme in an identical speech to both Chambers, Signor Pella emphasized that his Government was of a transitory nature, formed to carry out limited and urgent tasks. In foreign affairs its policy would continue to be based on security and peace, and it would remain faithful to the Atlantic Pact which, he recalled, was not only a military defence alliance but also aimed at stimulating well-being and improved social justice within the community. Italy would also continue its support for a European community but at the same time was determined to defend her national interests. He emphasized that, as a member of both communities, Italy did not relinquish her right to be consulted on all questions of common interest.

JAPAN. 8 Aug.—U.S.S.R. A Japanese coastguard vessel seized a Russian fishing vessel in Japanese waters off northern Hokkaido.

Amami-Oshima Islands. Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, announced in Tokio the U.S. Government's decision to return to Japan the Amami-Oshima group of islands, off the southern tip of Kyushu, which had been occupied by the United States since the war.

10 Aug.—U.S.S.R. Mr Okazi, Foreign Minister, replying in the Diet to Mr Malenkov's reference to Japan in his speech to the Supreme Soviet, said that the restoration of normal relations with Russia would have to be based on Soviet recognition of the San Francisco peace treaty.

13 Aug.—Australian rejection of trade conference (see *Australia*).

JORDAN. 12 Aug.—Iraq. King Feisal of Iraq, accompanied by his Foreign and Finance Ministers, arrived on a three-day visit to King Hussein.

Border incidents (see *Israel*).

Arab Legion H.Q. reported an Israeli attack (the fourth since 4 August) on Katana village, north-west of Jerusalem.

KASHMIR. 8 Aug.—Change of Government. Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister, was dismissed by the Head of the State, Sadar-i-Riyasat Karansingh, and it was later learned that he had been arrested together with about twenty-nine others, including his Revenue Minister, Mirza Afzal Beg, the Director-General of Information, and the Registrar of Srinagar University.

9 Aug.—The former Vice-Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, was sworn in as Premier by the Head of the State who said the change had become necessary owing to a split in the Cabinet and to the fact that Sheikh Abdullah had lost the people's confidence and honest and efficient administration had become impracticable.

It was learned that the immediate cause of the crisis was a split in the Cabinet of five and the refusal of the Minister of Health to resign when asked to by Sheikh Abdullah.

The new Prime Minister released the text of a memorandum sent to Sheikh Abdullah on 7 August by himself and two Cabinet colleagues in which they accused Abdullah of 'having arbitrarily sought to precipitate a rupture in the relationship of the State with India' and of creating conditions of chaos fatal to the people's right of self-determination. The memorandum added that lack of vigilance in the administration had produced corruption, nepotism, inefficiency, and wanton waste of public resources.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed claimed in a broadcast speech that Sheikh Abdullah was endangering Kashmir's future by sinister intrigues with foreign imperialist Powers which aimed at 'carving out an independent State from the wreckage' of the existing Kashmir. The speech contained thinly disguised references to America as the chief instigator of the political unrest and of Sheikh Abdullah's increasingly independent attitude towards India.

Security forces opened fire on a crowd at Srinagar reported to have been shouting pro-Pakistan slogans.

10 Aug.—Pakistan Prime Minister's telegram to Mr Nehru (*see Pakistan*).

Mr Nehru on events in Kashmir (*see India*).

11 Aug.—The Government threatened to withdraw diplomatic immunity from U.N. observers if they 'continued to take an undue interest in the internal affairs of the State'. They were warned to keep away from disturbed areas.

12 Aug.—Armed militia fired on a mob in Anantnag, thirty-four miles from Srinagar, when it refused to disperse and stoned the police. In Srinagar many shops remained closed as a protest against Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal and arrest.

19 Aug.—Indian mission to Kashmir (*see India*).

KENYA. 7 Aug.—The Government announced its decision to increase the police force.

Gen. Erskine, C.-in-C. East Africa, said in a statement to the press that they were dealing with a civil war within the Kikuyu tribe. Between the hard core of the Mau-Mau and of the loyalists there were a number of waverers and of people who supported both sides. The Mau-Mau were now operating in an area of about 10,000 square miles, of which 3,000 comprised the forest regions of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya. The security forces were aiming to bring more of this area under control. He estimated Mau-Mau strength in the forest areas at some ten to twelve gangs, of about 250 to 300 men each, supplemented

Kenya (continued)

by supporters and food suppliers. He thought there might be 30,000 in the Kikuyu reserves helping the forest gangs.

Emergency Figures. Gen. Erskine said that in operations between 13 July and 4 August 188 terrorists had been killed and 107 captured. Security forces had lost forty-one killed.

8 Aug.—An Indian and an African were shot dead in Nairobi. Their assailants escaped.

12 Aug.—Casualty Figures. The casualty figures for the week ended 8 August were announced as: forty-one Mau-Mau killed, five wounded, twenty-three captured, and eight arrested. Government forces lost nine killed, five wounded, and eight missing. There were thirty-two Government operations and twenty-five Mau-Mau incidents.

17 Aug.—Kenyatta Case. The Crown appeal in the Kenyatta case began in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

KOREA. 6 Aug.—Prisoners' Riot. Rioting broke out among Communist prisoners on Koje Island. In suppressing it, U.N. guards shot one prisoner dead and wounded four others.

7 Aug.—North Korea. Pyongyang Radio announced that twelve senior officials of the North Korean Government, including Pak Hen Yen, who had been replaced as Foreign Minister a few days earlier by Gen. Nam Il, had been arrested for 'supplying national secrets' to the U.S.A. and South Korea and 'planning to overthrow the Communist regime'.

U.N. Powers' Declaration. It was revealed in a report to the U.N. Security Council by Gen. Clark, U.N. Commander, that the sixteen U.N. members having forces in Korea had signed in Washington on 27 July a declaration stating that the armistice did not contain all the assurances against a renewal of aggression that might be desired and that the signatories would promptly resist a renewal of armed attack in Korea. It added that the consequences of such a breach of the armistice would be so grave that it would probably 'not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea'.

8 Aug.—South Korean-U.S. Pact. Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, and President Rhee signed in Korea a draft mutual defence treaty under which: (1) Both parties undertook to settle international disputes by peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with U.N. purposes or with a member's obligations towards the United Nations. (2) The parties undertook to consult together in the event of a threat by external armed attack to the political independence of either party. They also undertook to maintain and develop, separately and jointly, by self-help and mutual aid, appropriate means to deter armed attack and to take suitable measures in consultation and agreement 'to implement this treaty'. (3) Each party recognized that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the parties in territories under their respective control, or hereafter recognized by one of the parties as lawfully brought under the control of the other, would be dangerous to its own peace and safety

and undertook to 'act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes'. (4) The Republic of Korea granted to the United States the right to dispose U.S. air, land, and sea forces in and about South Korean territory as determined by mutual agreement.

The treaty was subject to normal constitutional ratification and was subject to termination after one year's notice.

U.S.-Korean Joint Statement. A joint statement issued by Mr Dulles and President Rhee pointed out that the treaty could not come into force until ratified by the U.S. Senate which would not reassemble until January 1954. Meanwhile their forces in Korea would be subject to the U.N. Command, which would react to any unprovoked attack by Communist forces against the Republic in violation of the armistice. At the forthcoming political conference they would seek to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea as a free and independent nation. If, however, after the conference had been ninety days in session 'it becomes clear to each of our Governments that all attempts to achieve these objectives have been fruitless . . . we shall be prepared to make a concurrent withdrawal from the conference'. Further consultations would then be held by the two countries on the attainment of unification. The Republic of Korea had 'agreed to take no unilateral action to unite Korea by military means for the agreed duration of the political conference'. The projected three- to four-year programme for the rehabilitation of Korea contemplated an expenditure of approximately \$1,000 m., subject to appropriations by the U.S. Congress. Of this amount \$200 m. had already been authorized out of defence savings.

10 Aug.—Peking Radio reported that a Communist delegate had protested at the meeting of the military armistice commission that the United Nations had disturbed implementation of the armistice by allowing agents of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to distribute a statement to Chinese prisoners saying they would be welcome in Formosa.

Prisoners. The New China News Agency reported that 1,050 non-Korean prisoners had died during captivity.

11 Aug.—**North Korea.** Pyongyang Radio announced that Ho Kai, a Vice-Premier, had committed suicide.

13 Aug.—A report from Peking stated that seven members of the North Korean Communist Party's central committee had been expelled and five suspended, and that the central organizing committee and the central committee secretariat had been abolished and a rectification committee set up. Among those purged was the North Korean Ambassador to China.

14 Aug.—**Prisoners.** At a meeting of the Prisoners' Repatriation Commission, the U.N. representative asked the Communists for an assurance that no prisoner insisting on repatriation would be retained after sixty days from the date of the armistice.

South Korea. President Rhee announced that he had decided to 'postpone for a time' plans to unify Korea by force and to try the U.N. method of settlement by conference. But 'it was South Korea's wish and determination to march north at the earliest possible time.'

19 Aug.—U.S. casualties (*see United States*).

LEBANON. 16 Aug.—New Government. Abdullah Yafi, Prime Minister, announced his new Government in which he took the portfolios of Interior, Defence, and Information. Other members were: *Foreign Affairs*, Dr Naccache; *Finance*, Pierre Edde; *Agriculture and Health*, Kazem Khalil; *Economic and Social Affairs*, Rachid Kerame; *Justice, Posts and Telegraphs*, Bashir Elawar; *Public Works*, Gabriel Elmur; *Education*, Nicholas Salem.

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. 19 Aug.—The congress was opened at Mondorf les Bains by M. Motz, the president.

LIBYA. 18 Aug.—The House of Representatives approved the treaty with Britain by 36 votes to 16.

MALAYA. 6 Aug.—Army Expansion. The Government announced the decision to raise the strength of the Federation Army from 8,000 to 12,500 men by 1962. Subject to parliamentary approval, the British Government would grant the Federation 62·5 m. Malayan dollars (£7,290,000) to meet the capital cost of six additional battalions.

11 Aug.—Finance. The Executive Council of the Federation announced that Britain had promised to give further financial help towards the Federation's defence and development plans.

12 Aug.—The Financial Secretary estimated that as a result of the fall in rubber and tin prices the Federation would have a deficit of \$208 m. (Malayan) at the end of the year (instead of the \$97 m. estimated) and consequently a reduced surplus of \$224 m.

MOROCCO. 11 Aug.—The Sultan sent an urgent Note to the French President of the Republic in which he called on the French Government to stop 'subversive intrigues' by people in authority. He complained that certain French authorities in Morocco had encouraged 'factious opposition' to the imperial Power and that, although the state of siege was still maintained, members of this opposition were free to move about, organize demonstrations, and openly plot against the State. He said the position was deteriorating daily and threatened to provoke violent reaction, and he therefore appealed to France to end such a situation. The Sultan expressed in warm terms his desire to reach agreement with France on internal reforms. (The movement of which the Sultan complained was that headed by the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui.)

13 Aug.—Gen. Guillaume, the French Resident-General, who had returned hurriedly from France the night before on the orders of the French Government, had an interview with the Sultan during which the Sultan signed a number of decrees for internal reform. During the interview the palace was surrounded by French troops and security police.

El Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakesh, held a meeting in Marrakesh of about 2,000 of his supporters, including about 300 pashas and caids. It decided to proclaim the deposition of the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed

Ben Youssef, in favour of his uncle, Moulay Mohammed Ben Arafa, but the proclamation was postponed owing to the intervention of French officials sent by Gen. Guillaume.

14 Aug.—The military court at Casablanca sentenced three Moroccan youths to death for the murder of three Europeans during the riots of December. Two others were sentenced to twenty years' hard labour and one other to ten years' imprisonment.

15 Aug.—M. Vimont, an envoy of the French Government, and Gen. Guillaume had a meeting with El Glaoui in Marrakesh at which Gen. Guillaume refused to accept the dethronement of the Sultan. After their departure a meeting of the Pasha's followers announced that they would no longer recognize the religious authority of the Sultan, and they proclaimed his uncle, Moulay Mohammed Ben Arafa, as Imam of the Faithful.

Disorders. Clashes between Muslim nationalists (opposed to El Glaoui) and the police took place in Marrakesh and led to seven deaths. Two policemen were among those killed.

Reforms. A joint statement signed by the Sultan and the Resident-General revealed that the decrees signed by the Sultan concerned the reform of local government and the administration of justice, the creation of regional assemblies, and the delegation of the Sultan's executive powers to a small Cabinet, composed of the Grand Vizier and two deputies and the Secretary-General and two other representatives of the protecting Power. The legislative power would be exercised by a larger council of viziers and directors on which the Sultan and the protecting Power would also both be represented. The decree on local government reform accorded electoral rights to French residents (which the Sultan had hitherto refused to sanction).

The statement said that Franco-Moroccan relations must be founded on friendship and mutual confidence, that the country's welfare required the maintenance of order and an end to all polemics, and that the future of Morocco was exclusively the concern of France and Morocco and interference by third parties had been formally rejected by the Sultan. The ultimate aim of the reforms would be the establishment of a new regime based on association and interdependence.

El Glaoui declared in a statement that 'they relied on France to settle the question of the throne'.

16 Aug.—Disorders. In clashes at Oujda between nationalists and security forces, twenty people were killed, including six Europeans, and several injured. A curfew was imposed. Clashes also occurred in Casablanca where two people were reported killed.

17 Aug.—Gen. Guillaume and M. Vimont left to report to the French Government in Paris. Gen. Guillaume told the press before leaving that he had proof that the disorders were knowingly provoked by the Istiqlal Party.

18 Aug.—Further clashes occurred between French security forces and pro-Sultan demonstrators. In Oujda at least two people were killed when the police fired on demonstrators.

It was announced in Cairo that member States of the Arab League

Morocco (*continued*)

had protested to France, Britain, and the U.S.A. against French policy in Morocco.

19 Aug.—The French authorities reimposed censorship of internal newspaper reports.

NIGERIA. 7 Aug.—*et. seq.* **Nigeria Constitution Conference** *q.v.*

10 Aug.—Report on Kano riots (*see Great Britain*).

NIGERIA CONSTITUTION CONFERENCE. 7 Aug.—It was announced that the delegates of the Nigerian Northern Peoples' Congress had agreed in principle to a form of federal Government.

13 Aug.—The National Independence Party delegation withdrew from the conference in London owing to their disagreement with some fundamental recommendations of principle agreed on by the majority of the delegates.

17 Aug.—A communiqué announced that owing to differences among the Nigerian delegations on the position of Lagos, Her Majesty's Government had been asked by the delegations to reach a decision on the matter.

18 Aug.—Mr Nwapa, Nigerian Minister of Commerce and a delegate of the National Independence Party, issued a statement explaining that his party had walked out of the conference because they considered that the constitution now being discussed would diminish the power of the Central Executive and Legislature and was against the principle of national unity. They objected to the decision of a majority of the delegates to give residual powers to the regions and not to the central authority. They also considered that elections to the central legislature should be direct and separate from elections to regional legislatures and that a continuance of the existing system, whereby regional legislatures acted as electoral colleges for the election of the central legislature, would lead to the disintegration of Nigeria into three separate countries. The statement accused the Action Group and the N.C.N.C. of seeking to destroy the central Government and wishing to establish three separate autonomous Governments. It said that the N.I.P. could not accept this arrangement and it had therefore withdrawn.

19 Aug.—It was announced in an official statement that the Action Group had withdrawn from the conference because immediate agreement had not been forthcoming to the party's demand that, during the interim period before the bringing into force of the constitutional amendments under discussion, the four Ministers from the west should be received back into the Central Council of Ministers.

The statement also recorded that the Government had decided that the municipal area of Lagos should become federal territory with direct representation in the Central Legislature and that Lagos should be included in the portfolio of one of the Central Ministers. All delegations had accepted this decision except the Action Group who said they would first have to report to the Western Region.

It was agreed that not more than three years from 31 August 1953

a conference should be convened in Nigeria, consisting of representative delegations from each region, chosen by the regional governments, to review the constitution and examine the question of self-government.

The conference had accepted a declaration of policy that in 1956 the British Government would grant to those regions which desired it full self-government in respect of all matters within the competence of the regional governments, with the proviso that there should be safeguards to ensure that the regional governments did not act so as to impede or prejudice the exercise by the federal government of the functions assigned to it, or in any way make the continuance of federation impossible.

PAKISTAN. 10 Aug.—Kashmir. After an emergency Cabinet meeting to discuss the events in Kashmir, the Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Ali, telegraphed to Mr Nehru expressing concern at the situation and suggesting another meeting within a week to discuss it.

12 Aug.—Crowds demonstrating in Karachi called for war with India to save the Muslims of Kashmir. Cinemas, shops, and schools remained closed as a protest against 'India's action in dismissing Abdullah'. In Azad Kashmir work stopped for the second day and demonstrators shouted 'Break the cease-fire line!'

The Government decided to cancel all independence day celebrations on 14 August as a mark of sympathy with the Kashmir people.

16 Aug.—Kashmir. Mr Mohammed Ali's talks in India (*see India*).

PARAGUAY. 14 Aug.—Argentine-Paraguayan economic treaty (*see Argentina*).

15 Aug.—Dr Chaves took the presidential oath for a second consecutive five-year presidential term.

PERSIA. 9 Aug.—Nine Opposition deputies sent a telegram to the U.N. Secretary-General complaining that Dr Musaddiq was the head of a rebel Government who, by using force, had violated Iranian constitutional law and the Declaration of Human Rights and intended to set up a Communist dictatorial regime.

10 Aug.—U.S.S.R. It was announced that Persia and Russia had agreed to set up a mixed commission in Tehran with a view to settling border, financial, and other differences.

Referendum. The referendum on the dissolution of the Majlis was held in the provinces and resulted in an overwhelming demand for dissolution. One person was killed and others injured in a clash between Communists and anti-Communists in Meshed.

13 Aug.—Italy. On the basis of a Persian-Italian oil barter agreement for \$100 m., an agreement was concluded with two Italian companies for the import of two textile mills and medical supplies.

U.S.S.R. The joint Soviet-Persian commission held its first meeting.

16 Aug.—Attempted Coup d'État. The Shah and Queen Soraya fled by air to Baghdad following the failure of an attempt by the Imperial Guards to arrest Dr Musaddiq and to seize control of the country.

Persia (continued)

After the failure of the coup Dr Musaddiq ordered troops to occupy all the Shah's palaces and the Majlis building. Orders were also issued for the arrest of all Opposition deputies and of about 100 others alleged to have been involved in the plot.

An announcement of the formal dissolution of the Majlis was broadcast over Tehran Radio. It said that elections would take place after the electoral law had been corrected and a law passed for the division of the country into districts. (The Shah had apparently refused to issue a *firman* to dissolve Parliament.)

Gen. Zahedi, former Minister of the Interior, who was in hiding, sent to foreign correspondents copies of an imperial *firman* dated 13 August appointing him Prime Minister.

Huge crowds of Communists and supporters of Dr Musaddiq demonstrated against the Shah in Tehran.

17 Aug.—Anti-Shah demonstrations continued in Tehran but tension relaxed with the lifting of the curfew. The police announced the arrest of several persons alleged to have been concerned in the attempted coup.

Iraq. The Foreign Minister announced that Iraq had been warned by Persia to avoid any 'unexpected political incident between two friendly and neighbouring countries'.

18 Aug.—The Shah and Queen Soraya arrived in Rome from Baghdad.

The central committee of the Tudeh (Communist) Party issued a statement demanding the proclamation of a republic ensuring democratic freedoms.

Tehran Radio announced the offer of a reward of 100,000 rials for information about the whereabouts of Gen. Zahedi. Instructions had been issued to prevent his escape from the country.

19 Aug.—Royalist Rising and Fall of Dr Musaddiq. Gen Zahedi assumed control in Tehran after a lightning royalist rebellion had swept the country ousting Dr Musaddiq. In Tehran street fighting lasted nine hours and three hundred people were reported to have been killed and hundreds wounded. By nightfall all key points in Tehran had been captured by royalist forces who were supported by the Army, and Tehran Radio announced that members of 'the treacherous Government' had been arrested.

Later the radio announced that order had been restored in Tehran, that the Army and police had the situation in hand, that the Shah would return to Persia by air, and that all political prisoners had been freed. Demonstrations were banned, and curfew passes issued by the late Government were declared void.

Gen. Zahedi declared in a broadcast that his programme would be one of social justice, and he promised better wages and free medicine for the poor.

PHILIPPINES. 10 Aug.—British denunciation of U.K.-Philippine air agreement (see *Great Britain*).

RHODESIA, NORTHERN. 12 Aug.—Strike Ballot. A ballot of workers at the Nchanga and Roan Antelope copper mines resulted in an overwhelming vote in favour of the African Mineworkers' Union calling a strike to enforce a demand that one European employee be transferred and five Africans be dismissed.

17 Aug.—Confederate Party. Addressing a meeting at Luanshya, Mr Young, leader of the Confederate Party of Southern Rhodesia, said that the basis of the party's racial policy was the political and land separation of the European and native people.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN. 7 Aug.—Federal Party. The inaugural Congress of the Federal Party opened in Salisbury and was addressed by the three leaders in the campaign for federation—Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Malcolm Barrow.

10 Aug.—The Federal Party congress appointed a committee to draft a definition of 'partnership' as applied to racial relations in the Central African Federation.

14 Aug.—United Party Congress. At the party congress, Sir Godfrey Huggins resigned his leadership of the party in preparation for his entry into the Federal Parliament, and Mr Garfield Todd was elected in his place. Sir Godfrey urged the party to make no concessions to the extremists and to oppose all those who would deny equal rights to all civilized men. He said that if the Confederate Party obtained a footing in the first Federal Parliament it would lead to intense racial hatred and the same racial pattern for politics as existed in the Union. He urged all parties to combine to fight the Confederates.

17 Aug.—Federal Defence. At the conclusion of a conference on federal defence attended by representatives of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the United Kingdom, a communiqué was issued which said that agreement had been reached on recommendations designed to preserve the structure, tradition, and existing treatment of the respective forces in the three territories, while providing for ultimate integration into the combined Central African Command. The recommendations would be considered by the future Federal Government as well as by the defence authorities of the United Kingdom and of the three territories.

SOUTH AFRICA. 11 Aug.—Foreign Affairs. Replying to a debate on foreign affairs, Dr Malan, Prime Minister, said: 'We have undertakings in connection with the Middle East, and it is essential for us that the Suez Canal should remain open. For that reason we support Britain and the other nations concerned in the maintenance of the Suez Canal, and, if necessary, a military base in that area.' In his view the best solution of the problem would be the internationalization of the Suez Canal, possibly under the control of the United Nations. Dr Malan condemned the U.N. commission on South African racial policy, declaring it to be unwarrantable interference in domestic affairs, and after a strong attack on Mr Nehru for making use of the United Nations to attack a fellow member of the Commonwealth, he

South Africa (continued)

said the only solution was for the other members of the Commonwealth to stand together to drive the United Nations back within the authority of its Charter. He proposed that all Powers interested in Africa should subscribe to a Charter laying down: (1) that native peoples of Africa should be protected against penetration by Asian peoples; (2) that Africa should be led along the path of European civilization; (3) that she should be protected as much as possible from Communist influences; and (4) that she should be kept from militarization.

14 Aug.—Coloured People's Rights. A deputation from the Coloured People's National Union presented to the Prime Minister a memorandum expressing the inflexible opposition of Coloured People to being placed on a communal roll with special representatives in Parliament. It gave a warning that the discipline of Coloured People might give way to frustration if attempts to reduce their rights were continued.

15 Aug.—A conference of Coloured People's organizations appointed a committee to draft the constitution of an organization to oppose the Separate Representation of Voters Bill.

17 Aug.—A statement issued from the Prime Minister's office said that the Government believed the opposition of the Coloured community to separate representation in Parliament not to be so strong as was represented in some quarters and that even in the more vocal quarters there were strong minority groups who were willing to accept *apartheid*. During the discussions with the Coloured deputation the disadvantages of the existing franchise system and the advantages to the Coloured community of separate representation had been explained to the deputation, also misconceptions regarding the Group Areas Act.

TUNISIA. 8 Aug.—Sheikh Ahmed Belgaroui, a well known pro-French Tunisian and a member of the Sfax caidal council, was assassinated at Sfax by an unknown assailant. Near Sousse an Arab school-master was shot dead, and grenades were thrown into a Moorish café but caused no casualties.

19 Aug.—Clashes with the police in which, altogether, six persons were killed, were reported from Saida, Menzel-Temime, and Djebel-Haidoudi, near Gabes.

TURKEY. 7 Aug.—Financial agreement with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

UGANDA. 11 Aug.—Legislative Council. The Governor announced that from 1 January 1954 the Legislative Council would be enlarged from its existing sixteen official and sixteen unofficial members to twenty-eight official and twenty-eight unofficial members. The unofficial members would be in the same proportion: i.e. there would be fourteen Africans, seven Europeans, and seven Asians (instead of eight, four, and four). Of the official members, a certain number (up to about ten) would form a cross bench of 'leading and respected members of the

public, selected by the Governor' who would be free to speak and vote as they liked except on issues treated by the Government as matters of confidence. The life of each Legislative Council would be four years.

The Governor reassured the Legislative Council concerning fears that the Government intended the political fusion or federation of east African territories. He said such fears were groundless and that decisions concerning future developments would take local public opinion fully into account.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

17 Aug.—Korea. The Assembly reassembled in order to arrange the political conference on Korea provided for in the armistice agreement. After a brief session it delegated the task to the Political Committee.

Political Committee

17 Aug.—U.N. Joint Draft. The nations with forces under the U.N. Command tabled a resolution which welcomed the political conference, extended its membership on the U.N. side to all countries which had borne arms in the conflict, including South Korea, and maintained a direct link between the conference and the United Nations by calling for progress reports. It was left to the U.S. Government to secure agreement with the Communist belligerents on the date and meeting place of the conference which was to be convened not later than 28 October.

Another resolution sponsored by Australia and New Zealand, with British support, proposed that Soviet Russia should be invited to attend the conference provided her presence was desired by the Communist belligerents; and a third resolution sponsored by Britain, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand proposed that India should attend the conference.

Statement by Mr Nehru (*see India*).

18 Aug.—A Russian proposal to invite representatives from Communist China and North Korea to take part in the debate on the political conference was rejected by the committee—by 34 votes to 18 in the case of North Korea, and by 34 votes to 14 in the case of China.

Opening the general debate, Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) said the United States adhered to para. 60 of the armistice agreement (recommending a political conference) with its concept of negotiations between two sides. It believed that the conference should concentrate on Korea, and that if it succeeded another conference should be called for discussion of other Far Eastern questions. He pointed out that the resolution submitted by the sixteen U.N. nations with troops in Korea provided that each Government should be bound only by its own vote, and that it did not deal with participation on the other side. If the other side wished to have another country represented on the other side, the United States would not object. Later in the debate he said the United States was prepared to have Russia at the conference but not on the U.N. side or as a neutral.

Mr Lloyd (U.K.) said his Government did not wish to perpetuate

United Nations (continued)

'the concept of two sides', and he argued that the provision in the sixteen-nation resolution that participating Governments should act at the conference with full freedom clearly ensured that the political conference would be a true conference and not a negotiation between two sides. He welcomed the separate resolution tabled by New Zealand and Australia, recommending the participation of the Soviet Union, and he also urged that India should be represented, declaring that as a major Asian Power she could make an important contribution. He said Britain attached great importance to the provision in the resolution that participating members should keep the United Nations informed of any agreement reached at the conference. He also thought that the United Nations should play a part in breaking any deadlock which might develop.

M. Maurice Schuman (France) also opposed the conception of two opposing camps and said the conference should take the form rather of a joint discussion.

Soviet Draft. Mr Vyshinsky tabled a resolution proposing that the following countries should take part in the political conference—United States, Britain, France, Russia, the Chinese People's Republic, India, Poland, Sweden, Burma, North Korea, South Korea—and that decisions of the conference be deemed adopted if they had the consent of the parties that signed the armistice.

Mr Vyshinsky said he would raise the question of Chinese admission to the United Nations in the autumn.

19 Aug.—Mr Martin (Canada) supported the demand for Russian and Indian participation at the conference, declaring that it would be 'quite unrealistic' to hold it without Russia.

Mr Vyshinsky opposed the sixteen-nation draft and said the conference would succeed only if it were based on the round table principle. He added that the Russian proposals provided that decisions would be adopted without recourse to voting. Commenting on the two separate resolutions for Russian and Indian participation, he said they had been necessitated 'to create some semblance of unity when none existed'.

Mr Lodge pointed out that Gen. Nam Il had himself insisted on Article 60 of the armistice agreement and had specifically said that the conference should consist of North Korea and China on the one hand and of U.N. Governments with forces in Korea on the other.

UNITED STATES. 6 Aug.—Korea. Gen. Clark, Supreme Commander of U.N. Forces in the Far East, announced to a press conference that he would retire from the army at the end of October. He said that if the truce in Korea were broken by the Communists he would be in favour of using any weapon 'at the disposal of our country' in retaliation. He also said there was reason to believe that the Communists held as many as two or three thousand more prisoners than the 3,313 the Communists had admitted to. His Command had demanded that more prisoners be returned and had reserved the right to raise the question before the military committee and the forthcoming political conference.

In a national broadcast Gen. Eisenhower said that Berlin and Korea had been chosen by the Communists as scenes for acts of flagrant aggression and now these two places presented dramatic evidence of the will of free men to stay free. He reaffirmed that the purpose binding all U.S. objectives was to serve and strengthen U.S. citizens in their 'faith in freedom and their quest of peace' and to strengthen other peoples sharing that faith.

8 Aug.—U.S.—South Korean mutual defence treaty (see Korea).

9 Aug.—Japan. Return of Amami-Oshima Islands to Japan (see Japan).

11 Aug.—U.S.S.R. The State Department announced that the Soviet Government had made another demand for compensation for the transport aircraft shot down on 24 July.

17 Aug.—Mutual Security Programme. The President sent to Congress his report on the Mutual Security Programme for the first six months of 1953. It showed that shipments of military equipment and weapons were almost two-thirds higher than in the previous six months and that monthly shipments to Europe had averaged \$294 m., compared with \$177 m. for the last six months of 1952. During the period, \$726 m. in defence support and economic aid funds were supplied to western Europe, and the equivalent of \$327 m. of counterpart funds was released, both of which went, directly or indirectly, into military projects. Up to the end of June about \$2,200 m. worth of contracts under the offshore procurement programme had been awarded to European countries, while a further \$38 m. went to Japan and Formosa.

Chinese Nationalists. The *New York Herald Tribune* published a report from Formosa that an agreement had been reached some months earlier under which the Chinese Nationalists undertook not to increase the scale of their attacks on the mainland without U.S. approval. The State Department refused to comment on the report, but it was unofficially stated to be true.

19 Aug.—Korea. The Defence Department announced that 142,277 Americans had been killed, wounded, or reported missing in the Korean war. The tentative figure for those killed was 25,604.

U.S.S.R. 6 Aug.—Budget. The report of the 1953 Budget was read to the Soviet of Nationalities by the chairman of the budget commission. The commission then proposed that budget revenue be increased by 907,400,000 roubles (£82,491,000) from taxes and that expenditure be increased by 35,300,000 roubles.

8 Aug.—Mr Malenkov's Speech. In the course of a speech to the Supreme Soviet Mr Malenkov made the following points:

Budget. Apart from the budgetary allocation of 192,500 m. roubles for economic development, a further 98,000 m. roubles from the funds of 'enterprises and economic organizations' were being allocated for the same purpose. Expenditure on education, health, social-cultural measures, and loan payments to the people would amount in 1953 to 139,500 m. roubles as against 129,600 m. roubles in 1952. Expenditure on the reduction of State retail prices would amount to over

U.S.S.R. (continued)

46,000 m., and, in all, the population would receive from the budget 192,000 m. roubles or 36 per cent of the total expenditure, compared with 147,000 m. in 1952. The expenditure of 110,200 m. roubles on defence represented 20·8 per cent of total expenditure compared with 23·6 per cent in 1952.

Production and Development. The targets of the fifth five-year plan were being successfully fulfilled by industry, and the volume of industrial output in 1953 would be approximately two and a half times as great as in 1940. While the development of heavy industry, which employed 70 per cent of the industrial workers, would be continued, the production of consumer goods must be raised, and capital investment for the development of light industry, the food (particularly the fish) industry, and agriculture would be considerably increased.

Agriculture. As a consequence of under-development of agriculture some of the collective farms were receiving insufficient revenue in money and kind. The development of livestock breeding and the production of vegetables, grain, and industrial crops was unsatisfactory and must be increased. Without raising retail prices the Government had decided to increase the price of obligatory deliveries of meat, milk, wool, and vegetables; to organize the State purchase at increased prices of surplus agricultural products from collective farmers; to develop collective farm trade; and to assist collective farms in the sale of surplus produce through the consumers' co-operative system. The Government had also decided to reduce the norms of obligatory deliveries from private farms and, as already announced, to reduce collective farm taxes and to abolish arrears of agricultural tax. The budget provided for an allocation of nearly 52,000 m. roubles for agricultural development. Measures would be taken to improve the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, to increase production of fertilizers, and to provide more technical assistance to the collective farms.

Consumer Goods. An additional quantity of goods worth 32,000 m. roubles would enter trade during the year, above the 312,000 m. roubles' worth primarily designated. The volume of the turnover was, however, unsatisfactory and an analysis of the population's demands and needs was necessary.

Shortcomings. House-building was being unsatisfactorily carried out, and more schools, crèches, and hospitals were needed. State directives for reducing production costs had been disregarded in a number of enterprises, and industrial losses had amounted in 1952 to 16,000 m. roubles. The recent reorganization of Ministries had enabled nearly 6,500 m. roubles to be saved in 1953. Certain corrections to the reorganization would be necessary in connection with the new development tasks.

Korea. The Korean armistice was rightly regarded as a victory for the peace-loving (Communist) forces. The Government had allocated 1,000 m. roubles for rehabilitation in Korea.

Berlin Rising. The persistence of the Soviet Union in its peace policy had led to 'the frustration of the provocative adventure in Berlin' which

aimed at strangling the democratic forces in Germany, destroying the German Democratic Republic, and converting Germany into a militarist State and a hotbed for war.

Neighbouring States. The Soviet Union aimed at strengthening relations with its neighbouring States. It had no territorial claims against any State whatever, including any of the neighbouring States. 'It is the inviolable principle of our foreign policy to respect the national freedom and sovereignty of any country large or small.'

Persia. It depended on the Tehran Government whether Soviet-Persian relations developed along the path of good-neighbourly economic and cultural relations.

Turkey. The recent Soviet statement established essential prerequisites for the development of good-neighbourly relations. Such relations would serve both countries' interests and would contribute to the security of the Black Sea area.

Finland. The five-year economic Soviet-Finnish agreement of 1950 supplemented by the three-year agreement of 1952 had led to a considerable extension of economic relations. The treaty of friendship and mutual assistance provided a good basis for the establishment of good neighbourly relations and should be put into practice without restraint.

Israel and the Arab States. The restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel implied no weakening of Soviet relations with the Arab States with whom the Soviet Government would seek to strengthen friendly co-operation.

Greece and Yugoslavia. It was hoped that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Greece and Yugoslavia would lead to 'normalization' of relations.

Italy. There was no reason why Soviet-Italian relations could not be improved. 'On the basis of a mutually profitable agreement, Italy would be ensured of supplies of coal and bread and also contracts for its industry.' This would strengthen Italian industry and raise Italian living standards.

Japan. The United States had violated agreements concluded with the allies and was pursuing a policy of suppressing Japanese independence. Any steps taken by Japan to win back her national independence would meet with the support of the Soviet Union.

India and Pakistan. Cultural and economic ties with India were growing, and the Soviet Union hoped that relations would develop 'under the sign of friendly co-operation'. It attributed great importance also to the successful development of relations with Pakistan.

Trade Exchanges. Trade agreements had been concluded with France, Finland, Persia, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, the Argentine, and Iceland, and a payments agreement with Egypt. The policy of developing exchanges of goods with foreign States would be pursued with still greater insistence.

'Democratic' States. The Government attached primary importance to the further strengthening of relations with 'the countries of the democratic camp', and 'a great and indestructible friendship binds the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic'. The Soviet Union

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would continue to render help to the German Democratic Republic.

United States. In spite of a widespread desire for a reduction of tension, aggressive circles and the armament manufacturers were opposed to a lessening of tension because it would mean a reduction in armaments. They also feared that it would show up the North Atlantic bloc as 'the main threat to the cause of peace' and might lead to its disintegration. The United States was devoting huge budget allocations for the creation of a network of Government organizations to carry out wrecking activities and propaganda in the democratic countries. The facts showed that the United States wished to pursue the cold war and to carry on a policy of *Diktat*.

Hydrogen Bomb. It was necessary to report 'that the United States has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb'.

Soviet Peace Policy. 'It would be a crime before mankind if the certain *détente* which has appeared in the international atmosphere should be replaced by a new intensification of the tension.' The Soviet Union would pursue 'the policy of maintaining and consolidating peace. . . We firmly maintain that at the present moment there is no outstanding issue in dispute which could not be settled in a peaceful way. . . This refers also to those issues under dispute which exist between the United States and the U.S.S.R. We stood and stand for peaceful co-existence of the two systems. . . The interests of the security of both countries, as well as international security, the interests of the development of trade between the United States and the U.S.S.R. can be safeguarded on the basis of normal relations between both countries'.

China. The Chinese People's Republic 'must take her lawful place in the United Nations as within the whole system of international relations'.

Disarmament and a Peace Pact. The Soviet Union was prepared to do everything necessary for a positive solution to ensure a reduction in armaments, the banning of atomic and other arms of mass destruction, and for the conclusion of a five-Power peace pact.

Germany. To solve the German problem it was essential to proceed from the interests of strengthening the security of all European countries, and in the first place, Germany's western and eastern neighbours, and from the national interests of the German people. The policy of dragging Germany into aggressive military blocs and restoring German militarism must be abandoned.

France. 'Any attempt to tie France to the European Defence Community would mean the handing over of France to the German revanchists.' France should give up her submission to foreign *Diktat* and return to an independent foreign policy. The Soviet-French agreement of alliance and mutual assistance could serve to strengthen mutual relations and also European security.

United Nations. The United Nations had been reduced to the level of a lever of the Atlantic bloc. In order to strengthen the cause of peace its authority should be increased and it should return to its duty under

the Charter of facilitating the settlement of international problems and preventing aggression.

Defence. While fighting for the cause of peace it was also the Government's duty to strengthen and improve the defences of the Soviet Union.

10 Aug.—Beria. *Tass* announced that the Supreme Soviet had confirmed the decree removing Beria from public office and transferring his case to the Supreme Court.

Amnesty. *Pravda* published a list of recent decrees confirmed by the Supreme Soviet. The amnesty decree of 27 March was not included. Joint Soviet-Persian commission (see *Persia*).

11 Aug.—Demand for compensation for aircraft (see *United States*).

12 Aug. et. seq. Soviet concessions to Austria (see *Austria*)

13 Aug.—Azerbaijan. Baku Radio announced the appointment of Mahbali Firidun Amiraslanov as deputy Premier, and Anatoli Mikhailovich Guchkov as Minister of the Interior, in Azerbaijan.

15 Aug.—East Germany. The Government invited the east German Government to send a delegation to Moscow on 20 August to discuss mutual relations and to present aspects of the German problem.

Great Britain. The British Ambassador announced that the Government had agreed to give an exit visa to the Russian wife and child of a British subject formerly employed at the Embassy.

16 Aug.—Germany; Note to Western Powers. The Government proposed in a further Note to the western Powers that a peace conference on Germany should be held within six months, attended by all parties concerned including German delegates, and that in the meantime a provisional all-German Government should be formed and free all-German elections carried out. It said the provisional Government should be composed of delegates from the east and west German Parliaments and should, if possible, replace the existing separate Governments. Its tasks would be (a) to solve such problems as: the representation of Germany at the peace treaty preparations and in international bodies; the prevention of German participation in coalitions and military alliances directed against any State which took part in the war against Hitlerite Germany; questions of German citizenship; securing the free activity of democratic parties and organizations and preventing the resurgence of Fascist, militarist, and other anti-peaceful organizations; the expansion of trade relations, communications, and economic and cultural relations between east and west Germany; and (b) the preparation and carrying out of the all-German free elections, without foreign interference, on the basis of an electoral law, prepared by the Government, which should safeguard the democratic character of the elections, the participation of all democratic organizations, and the absence of pressure on voters by big monopolies.

The Note also proposed that from 1 January 1954 Germany should be relieved of all reparations or post-war State debts, with the exception of trade commitments, and of all debts on account of occupation expenditure by the four Powers. In addition it proposed that occupation

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expenditure by the occupying Powers should be limited to 5 per cent of the annual income of the State Budget of the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic and that this sum should not exceed total occupation costs for 1949 (when the amount had not been affected by the formation of the North Atlantic bloc).

The Note reiterated previous charges that the adherence of the west German Government to the Bonn and Paris treaties would lead to a resurgence of German militarism and would prevent German unification, and it once more rejected the western proposal for a neutral commission to investigate conditions for all-German elections.

17 Aug.—Austria. The three western Powers sent identical Notes to Russia in which they referred to the Soviet Note of 30 July which had indicated that the Soviet Government was prepared to resume discussion of the Austrian treaty if the 'abbreviated treaty' were dropped. The three Powers pointed out that they had on several occasions already offered to accept any treaty which would ensure Austria's political and economic independence and had asked the Soviet Government to inform them of the exact text of the treaty which it was prepared to conclude. The Soviet Government had not replied to this request and furthermore it had declined to attend the deputies' meeting called for 27 May in London. The Note then suggested that the deputies should meet in London on 31 August and it offered to withdraw the abbreviated treaty on the understanding that no extraneous issues would be raised and that the Soviet Government was prepared to conclude a treaty ensuring Austria's political and economic independence.

18 Aug.—Egyptian-Soviet trade agreement (see Egypt).

Azerbaijan. The appointment of Teimur Imamkuliyev as Prime Minister of Azerbaijan was announced.

19 Aug.—Austrian Note (see Austria).

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. 12 Aug.—The third session of the Congress in Geneva ended after the unanimous adoption of a resolution calling on 'Jewish people throughout the world to stand unswervingly and resolutely behind Israel and to continue to aid in its defence, development, and stabilization by making their maximum contribution in material resources and man-power'.

YUGOSLAVIA. 10 Aug.—Agreement on joint border commission (see Albania).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Sept. 6 Federal German General Election.
- " 17 Meeting of G.A.T.T. contracting parties, Geneva.
- " 22 Meeting of west European Foreign Ministers, Rome.
- " 26 Italo-Arab Congress on Trade and Cultural Relations, Bari, Italy.
- " 28 Labour Party Annual Conference, Margate.
- Oct. 8 Conservative Party Annual Conference, Margate.
- " 12 Norwegian General Election.
- " 20 Meeting of west European Foreign Ministers, The Hague.

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